## REMARKS

Claim 1 calls for setting up an online meeting. In the online meeting, a first and a second processor-based system are to communicate. The first processor-based system receives first information from the second processor-based system to enable the first processor-based system to determine if it can acquire second information sufficient to display an image in connection with the online meeting from a cache local to the first processor-based system.

Thus, we have the situation where the second processor-based system wants to display an image and it provides sufficient information to the first processor-based system to enable the first processor-based system to see if it has information locally cached so that the first processor-based system can avoid having the second processor-based system transfer the image to the first processor-based system.

The second processor-based system provides information to the first about the image and then the first processor-based system figures out whether it has the information cached.

The office action concedes that Delaney does not teach this. It is specifically noted on page 3 of the office action that (1) Delaney does not specifically disclose upon receipt of image data, utilizing received image data to determine whether the information in the image is already stored in a local cache and (2) determining if it can locally acquire second information sufficient to display the image.

It is respectfully submitted that Maddalozzo does not remedy this deficiency. Maddalozzo does not face the situation where the information to locate the image comes from an external or second processor-based system to enable a first processor-based system to see whether or not it has locally cached information. Instead, in Maddalozzo the opposite situation arises. The first processor-based system wants to know if it has information locally cached and, if not, it seeks it from a common cache on another processor-based system.

Thus, the one that wants the information looks for the information on its system and, if it does not have it, it looks for it externally. The claim calls for the opposite situation, where the second processor-based system indicates the image that would be displayed and the first processor-based system seeks to determine whether it has the information locally. It can readily be seen that the direction of information flow and information requests in Maddalozzo is opposite to what is claimed.

Taking the transaction apart, in Maddalozzo, what precipitates the search for information is not a request to display information for an online meeting from a second processor-based system, but merely an inquiry originating within the first processor-based system to see whether it has something cached thereon. The response is also the opposite. In Maddalozzo, if the first processor-based system does not have the information cached, then it seeks it externally from an external common cache.

In contrast, in response to the information about the image received from the second processor-based system, in the claimed invention, the first processor-based system determines whether it has the information locally and its response, if it does not, is to allow the second processor-based system to provide the data in the course of an online meeting.

Thus, Maddalozzo does not teach setting up an online meeting with a second processor-based system. Maddalozzo does not teach receiving first information from the second processor-based system. In Maddalozzo, the first processor-based system is the one that wants the information and initiates the inquiry to see if it is cached. There is never any first information that enables the first processor-based system to determine if it can acquire second information sufficient to display an image since no image is implicated. Likewise, no online meeting is implicated.

Further, the claim calls for, upon receipt of the first information, to utilize the first information to determine whether the second information is already stored in the cache. In contrast, in Maddalozzo, the first processor-based system itself initiates the cache inquiry to determine whether information it seeks is located there.
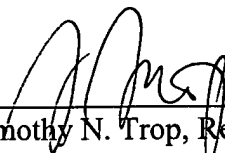
Finally, the claim calls for retrieving the second information from the local cache if the second information was locally cached. There is no first information in Maddalozzo because it did not receive the information about any image data from the second processor-based system. Instead, the inquiry was originated with the first processor-based system and, if the information is not available, only then does the second processor-based system become implicated.

Thus, none of the references talk about an online meeting in which the second processor-based system was to transmit image data but, instead, provides information to the first processor-based system about what that data will be so that the first processor-based system can determine if it is cached so that the first processor-based system can avoid the bandwidth consumption involved in transferring the image data.

7

Therefore, reconsideration is requested because, even if the two references were combined, all the elements are not taught.  Therefore, a *prima facie* rejection is not made out.

Respectfully submitted,

Date:  <u>February 23, 2006</u>

Timothy N. Trop, Reg. No. 28,994
TROP, PRUNER & HU, P.C.
8554 Katy Freeway, Ste. 100
Houston, TX  77024
713/468-8880 [Phone]
713/468-8883 [Fax]

Attorneys for Intel Corporation